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LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

YARNELL, CAYSTLE & MATHEWS, Prop'rs.
OFFICE NO. 9 TEMPLE STREET.

RAISIN MAKING.

The processes for making raisins are interesting and will be read by all with pleasure. And as the business grows the interest intensifies. And we opine the day is not many years in the future when there will be thousands in this State and county making the manufacture of raisins a specialty, and the business will become one of our chief sources of revenue. Our curing process now in vogue is very simple, being exclusively solar, and having no auxiliaries to assist nature. There are other methods in use in the old raisin manufacturing countries. In Malaga steam is used as an auxiliary. Following is the procedure:

After having been exposed nearly twenty-four hours to the sun's rays, the grapes are carried on boards under cover, to a building arranged with shelves six or seven feet high. A heat is produced by steam that circulates in an iron tube seven or eight inches in diameter through the entire building. It is unnecessary to submit the grapes to a jet of steam, which would injure them by making them damp, but to a veritable heat of 100° Fahr. Valves, arranged on the floor, cause an even temperature. At the end of 24 hours, usually, the drying is finished, but as the immediate transfer from a temperature of 100° Fahr. to the open air would injure the ultimate result, it is necessary to let raisins cool gradually in a room constructed for the purpose adjoining the heated room, and only when the raisins are entirely cool are they carried to the stores for packing.

This is the process most generally employed in the region of Malaga, a process they are trying to extend to our raisins. The divisions or apartments are built at one end with a sort of triangular masonry, which from afar gives them the aspect of a range of uniform tombs. The triangle is so constructed that the sun never fails to shine upon the contents, the interior being covered with fine gravel which attracts the heat. Immediately after gathering, the grapes are placed in these divisions, and are exposed to the heat of the burning Andalusian sun of August. Never, it appears, have they dreamed of ascertaining the heat thus obtained, but the experienced cultivators affirm that, during the process of drying, they attain a temperature of 140° Fahr. At nightfall a very simple method of covering is applied to guard the fruit from the heavy dew or rain, so arranged that it covers entirely the grapes that are drying within, and being supplied with rings on two sides, slides up and down as a curtain, at a moment's notice. In many places boards or planks are used, giving to the appearance of a roof. During the process of drying they carefully remove the grapes that remain green or are spoiled, and they turn each grape that they may darken in color and ripen. Competent judges give the preference to this simple method of drying, as much for the results as for the simplicity of the process. The raisins that have been prepared by the scalding process dry in four days, while those dried by the sun take ten days; but this loss of time is largely compensated by the economy of expenditure. The raisins are not ready for packing immediately after being dried, but have to be kept several days in the stores on the planks upon which they are carried.—*Rural Press.*

HOW IT WAS.

The Woodland Mail is authority for this assertion regarding the influence that prevailed upon the Democratic Convention in leading it to adopt the anti-Sunday plank in the platform: The night before the resolution was offered in convention, "twenty of the leading officers of the League of Freedom in the State met and prepared a plank for the Democratic platform, and this plank was submitted to the Committee on Platforms and Resolutions, who, after several hours' deliberation adopted it."

NITROGLYCERINE to the amount of about 7,000,000 pounds is consumed in the United States annually. After the November election the Democratic party will think—if there is enough of it left to think anything—that over 70,000,000 tons have been used in California alone, and all by the Republicans.

The wires announce that "the Crows are getting insolent." The birds of the order must be made to understand that the United States army, though it "don't hanker arter it," "is a est crow."

THERE were manufactured in the United States in one year 34,404,100 pounds of soft soap. We do not assert that it is all turned up by the country newspaper offices.

THE "HERALD" BOUNCES TRUCKS.

EDITOR TIMES: My respected friend, the editor of the Herald, by the way of disparaging some of my remarks in the Times of the day before, makes a great display of strikes and rumors of strikes among railroad and workmen in the East. My remarks referred to the general condition of the country. Since when have we been free from these local temporary disturbances? And when will the time come when we shall be free from them? And who are the promoters and ring-leaders in these strikes?

How long have they been from Castle Garden? And how long since they were enrolled in the Democratic ranks? Whilst we have many worthy emigrants coming to our shores, it is a patent fact that we have a large number from the vilest slums of Europe, full of all the vices that flesh is heir to, and who never did nor never will do a honest day's work so long as they can beg or steal their bread. It is this class, through their machinations, that is giving us this trouble, and not for the want of employment at fair wages. They are never happy unless they are on a strike, in a riot or in a "Molly Maguire" lodge. Our friend of the Herald knows this as well as I do, but he knows the obligations of party, that he is bound to take a different idea of the matter.

June 29, 1882. TRUTH.

THE REPUBLIC.

On the Down Grade. According to Democratic Authority. EDITOR TIMES: I fear I may trespass upon your patience and your columns with my rambling thoughts on contemporary events in the history of the times, but in my last I omitted many important items in the fearful legacy bequeathed the country in 1864 by the so-called Democratic party, and beg leave to supplement a few of them. The first is the

BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. Committed during the rebellion by the sympathizers in England, in fitting out and putting aboard a numerous fleet of privateers and smuggling to prey upon our commerce. We did not rush into our arms, but we did much better than we ought to have done. We respectfully but firmly demanded of England full and complete satisfaction for property confiscated and destroyed. This resulted in the Geneva convention and the award of fifteen millions of dollars to our national treasury, a sum which was paid in full by the United States for inaugurating this peaceable method of settling international difficulties; also much honor to the Bar of the United States, for the able, learned and dignified manner in which our side of the question was conducted by our counsel, led by Mr. Everett, our recent Secretary of State. The second item grew out of the

FAMOUS ALLIANCE. During our struggle, of France, England and Spain as principals, with Austria as a silent party, and the Confederate States, who, through the machinations of Mason and Slidell, were at the bottom of the movement—as a contingent ally—to build up an empire on the ruins of the Mexican Republic. This was in the midst of our civil war, when aristocratic Europe hoped and believed the great Republic was tottering to its fall. Our State Department, under that great statesman, Seward, strongly reprobated against this infamous outrage upon a sister republic and upon continental territory. But our hands were then full, and this was all we could do at that time. This had the effect of causing the withdrawal of England and Spain from the alliance—leaving France.

HER SILENT PARTNER. Austria, and her contingent ally, the Confederate States, to consummate the great crime. Soon after the French emperor, Napoleon III., Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, his wife Carlota, daughter of the King of Belgium and granddaughter of Louis Philippe, King of France, with their army of thirty thousand soldiers, mostly Algerians, began arriving at Vera Cruz. They were at once transported to the City of Mexico, where the Emperor Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, his wife Carlota, daughter of the King of Belgium and granddaughter of Louis Philippe, King of France, with their army of thirty thousand soldiers, mostly Algerians, began arriving at Vera Cruz. They were at once transported to the City of Mexico, where the Emperor Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, his wife Carlota, daughter of the King of Belgium and granddaughter of Louis Philippe, King of France, with their army of thirty thousand soldiers, mostly Algerians, began arriving at Vera Cruz.

HIGH-AND-LOW OUTRAGE. Upon a sister republic and upon continental soil. A hundred thousand veterans, fresh from fields of victory, were at once mobilized on the frontiers of Mexico, and immediately thereafter the State Department addressed a note to Louis Napoleon, respectfully but firmly demanding the immediate withdrawal of his troops from Mexico! This was a bitter pill for the proud Emperor to swallow, but he did swallow it, in the face of jeering Europe. [And soon after the Emperor Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, his wife Carlota, daughter of the King of Belgium and granddaughter of Louis Philippe, King of France, with their army of thirty thousand soldiers, mostly Algerians, began arriving at Vera Cruz.]

NEWLY-FLEDGED EMPEROR. And the horde of Mexican traitors who had deserted their fatherland and joined the standard of the invading army. A number of these, however, on account of their utter insignificance, were permitted to escape, on pain of never returning to the country they had disgraced. [Shortly after one of the latter class turned up in Los Angeles, a full-fledged, died-in-the-wool Democrat, and by much treachery, some savvy of manner, and reliance as to his imperial record, has wormed himself up to high position and favor with one wing of the Los Angeles Democracy. I recite this instance merely to show to what facility an Imperialist may convert himself into a Democrat.] Another item is worthy of mention. It will be borne in mind that the Democratic party always manages to trump up some sensational issue for every political campaign. Scarcely had we settled the Northeast boundary question than they had ready for the next campaign the question of the Northwest Boundary; and the legend

"FIFTY-FOUR-FORTY OR FIGHT!" Was inscribed on every Democratic banner from Maine to Oregon and from the lakes to the sea shore. The election over, the question was settled temporarily by a clear back-down of the "Fifty-four-Forty or Fight" patriots. When the Republican party came into power this was still an open question, and in a decent, statesmanlike manner they went to work to finally adjust the matter. The State Department addressed a note to the British Government, calling their attention to the subject, and resulted in a mutual agreement to leave it to an umpire for arbitration. The Emperor William of Germany was chosen as umpire. He graciously accepted the task, and at once surrounded himself with the ablest lawyers, statisticians, topographers, etc., that could be found in his empire, and after months of labor he

DECEDED IN OUR FAVOR. And settled the question forever. In this peaceable way a Republican Government settled a question that had been a bone of contention for years, and took it entirely out of politics. But, Mr. Editor, before dismissing this branch of the subject, permit me to render to Emperor William my humblest of praise for his magnanimity in this occasion. It was generally supposed that from the thorough manner in which the service was performed, that the charges would be correspondingly great. Our State Department instructed our Minister at Berlin to call upon the German Foreign Office, to ascertain the charges and draw upon this occasion, if our Minister was surprised on being informed that

GERMANY MADE NO CHARGES. For friendly services to a friendly nation. This was princely, and worthy the grand old Emperor. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, but for the consummate statesmanship of Mr. Seward, who enrolled in the Democratic ranks I whilst we have many worthy emigrants coming to our shores, it is a patent fact that we have a large number from the vilest slums of Europe, full of all the vices that flesh is heir to, and who never did nor never will do a honest day's work so long as they can beg or steal their bread. It is this class, through their machinations, that is giving us this trouble, and not for the want of employment at fair wages. They are never happy unless they are on a strike, in a riot or in a "Molly Maguire" lodge. Our friend of the Herald knows this as well as I do, but he knows the obligations of party, that he is bound to take a different idea of the matter.

June 29, 1882. TRUTH.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

The President Refuses to Listen to any Interference.

Waiting for Guitau to Fix the Time—Writing News—Hanging an Assassin—Mass-Shooting at Lombard.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President has decided to hear no more applications for interference in Guitau's behalf. He has accorded the relatives and counsel of the condemned man a full hearing, but says he cannot listen to appeals of outsiders for interference. Scores of cranks have visited the White House during the present week, from the man with a patent gallows to the woman with an original theory of the cause of the assassination. Fears are expressed that some of Guitau's relatives may secretly convey to him the means of committing suicide. The jail officials stoutly resist this. They do not believe the assassin has the courage to destroy himself if he had the means at hand, and they think he prefers the death of the scaffold, regarding himself a martyr.

THE TIME IS UNCERTAIN. The exact time of the execution of Guitau is not fixed. It will depend to some extent upon the prisoner's condition and wishes. It is not known whether or not the prisoner intends to make any extended remarks.

PREPARING FOR THE END. At half-past one o'clock Guitau's counsel, Rev. Dr. Hicks and Dr. Beards arrived at the jail. Hicks reported that the President now declines to see any one in relation to Guitau's case, and he (Hicks) should announce to the prisoner that he could not see him. After an interview with Warden Crocker, Reed and Hicks were admitted to Guitau's cell. A small table was taken, upon which Reed will write Guitau's last will and testament. Soon after they entered the prisoner's cell, John W. Guitau, Mrs. Seville and her little daughter arrived at the jail and were taken to the Warden's private office, where they are still waiting for an opportunity to take leave of the prisoner. When told by the Warden that his sister wished to see him, Guitau remarked that he did not want any more "crazy talk," but if she could restrain herself he would be pleased to see her, and would bid her an affectionate, brotherly farewell.

A Reprieve Never Thought Of. NEW YORK, June 29.—The Tribune's Washington special on Guitau says a member of the Cabinet said to-night that there was at no time the remotest idea of granting a reprieve. The President and his Cabinet had been of one mind on this point. The stories that represented him as wavering or troubled by doubts on the subject were entirely sensational.

COMING TO CALIFORNIA. Whitelaw Reid and family go to California this week.

Fire in Texas. ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Six business houses in Whitney, Texas, were burned last night. Loss, \$400,000. Insured for about \$35,000.

The Strikers-Small Cox. CLEVELAND, O., June 29.—A meeting of seven thousand workmen was held to-night in the public square, and was addressed by President Jarrett. The speaker advised the strikers to stand firm, and that Lockwood, Tenn., on the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, is almost depopulated by small pox.

More Strikers. BOSTON, June 29.—The freight handlers of the Boston, Lowell and Concord road, in this city, numbering four hundred and fifty, struck to-day for \$1.05 per day. None of the places of the strikers were filled, and business at the freight houses is at a stand.

Miners Striking. HOUTZVILLE (Pa.), June 29.—At a miners' meeting to-day it was decided almost unanimously to strike.

The Jersey City Strikers. JERSEY CITY, June 29.—The striking "longshoremen and freight handlers" held two more meetings to-day. The railroad companies moved a large quantity of freight, working full forces.

Five Men Drowned. CHICAGO, June 29.—Five men were drowned in the upper Missouri river at Mandan, D. T., by the capsizing of a boat.

Hanging an Innocent Man. ELIZABETH, N. J., June 29.—Monday evening a young colored man, supposed to be the one who had struck a woman in the face for interfering to prevent him entering a house with burglarious intent, was hung by a mob after being brutally beaten. He is now believed to be innocent.

Indiana Democrats. CHICAGO, June 29.—A Terre Haute, Indiana, special says the Democrats at Rockville nominated John E. Lamb for Congress yesterday.

A Fatal Quarrel. HAVANA, Ill., June 29.—Two men, Graham and Noland, quarreled yesterday, a Graham then drew a revolver and fired at Noland's neck and cheek. Noland simultaneously struck Graham in the head with an axe. Both will die.

Shooting at Lombard. LOMBARD, N. D., June 29.—George W. Spratt, a freighter, was shot and mortally wounded at 6 p. m. to-night by Wm. Clanton a native of New York. Spratt is represented as a quiet inoffensive man, about thirty-five years of age, a widower and has two children in Missouri. Clanton is twenty years of age and has lived on the frontier just long enough to imagine that he is a bad man. The town is excited and prospects are good for telegraph poles to bear fruit before morning. Dr. Lewis the attending physician says there is no possible chance for Spratt's recovery.

The Lat of the Roswell Sprague. SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The hull and cargo of the bark Roswell Sprague was sold to-day by the underwriters. The vessel brought \$3,800, and was purchased by T. P. H. Whitelaw. The cargo was purchased by M. Frank, for \$3,500.

Stocks. SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Cal 150; Virginia, 45; Mexican, 60; Nevada, 60; Eureka, 142; Point, 45; Utah, 34; Diablo, 41; Belle, 100; Bullion, 35; Savage, 80; Bodie, 41; Mono, 80c.

J. H. SEYMOUR.

THE GRANGE STORE,

133 Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Still Continues to Carry the Largest Stock of

Choice Groceries, Provisions & Country Produce

TO BE FOUND IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Our assortment is complete, and we can fill any order from five cents to a thousand dollars, upon the shortest notice. Our country customers, who live at a distance, can send their orders by mail, and we will deliver to them by rail, and they will be delivered as fairly and promptly as if they were in person. The name, GRANGE STORE, has become a household name in nearly every home in the West, and we are happy to know that nearly all our oldest customers, who began trading with us years ago, have ever continued to deal with us.

j616 1m

AT COST!

BOOTER & BRADLEY

Offer their Immense Stock of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., AT COST

For the next 30 days, as they are soon to move into their Mammoth New Store.

Now is the Time to Furnish Your House.

80, 82, and 84 Main St. Los Angeles, Cal.

j616 1m

THE MICHIGAN PROHIBITIONISTS.

JACKSON, Mich., June 29.—The Prohibition State Convention nominated for Governor Daniel P. Sengendorph, Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. G. Brown, Secretary of State, E. H. Lowrey, Commissioner of Education, J. H. General, J. Tatem, Auditor, J. H. General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. H. Wallbridge, Member of the State Board of Education, J. W. Kevor. The platform thanks the members of the Legislature who favored the prohibition amendment. The ballot is demanded for women.

THE COURTS.

People vs. Wm. Keene—Bench warrant issued for embezzlement. Bail, \$500.

People vs. Jacob Hais—Bench warrant issued for grand larceny. Bail, \$500.

People vs. Baldwin et al.—Demurrer of defendant overruled. Ten days to answer.

P. H. Downing vs. G. E. Long et al.—Default duly entered. Long heard. Decree ordered as prayed for.

W. S. Arnould, Canada—Naturalized.

Book vs. Hewes—Demurrer submitted, with two days to defendant to file points.

Estate of A. C. Cotte, deceased—Continued till July 15th.

Estate of Jacob Gray, deceased—Continued till July 15th.

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